AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 3, lines 9-21, please amend the following paragraph as follows:

The present invention has been completed to solve the problems as described above in the conventional manufacture of a battery. Therefore, it is an object of the invention to provide an adhesive-carrying porous film for use as a battery separator, which, in manufacturing a battery, is useful for efficient manufacture of a battery as it forms an electrode/separator laminate comprising an electrode and a separator temporarily bonded to each other so that [[thee]] there is caused no mutual slip movement between the electrode and the separator and which itself, after manufacturing a battery, functions as a separator which does not melt or break, and has a small heat shrinkage under high temperatures. Furthermore, it is [[an]] another object of the invention to provide a method of manufacturing a battery by using such an adhesive porous film.

Page 4, lines 10-16, please amend the following paragraph as follows:

Also, according to the invention, there are provided an electrode/porous film laminate comprising an electrode pressure-contacted or temporarily adhered [[o]] to the adhesive-carrying porous film, and an electrode/porous film adherend comprising an electrode adhered or bonded to the porous film obtained by reacting and further crosslinking the partially crosslinked adhesive in the electrode/porous film laminate with a polyfunctional isocyanate.

Page 12, line 30, to page 13, line 9, please amend the following paragraph as follows:

Desolvating or solvent-removing treatment is a treatment such that the solvent used for preparation of kneaded product is removed from the sheet to form a porous structure, and can be performed, for example, by washing the sheet with a suitable [[a]] second solvent to remove the solvent remained in the sheet. The following are used as the solvent for desolvating: easily volatile solvent such as hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane and decane, chlorinated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride and carbon tetrachloride, fluorohydrocarbon such as ethane trifluoride, ethers such as diethyl ether and dioxane, alcohols such as methanol and ethanol, and ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone. These are used singly or in a mixture of two kinds or more. Desolvating treatment of a sheet by using such solvent is performed, for example, by immersing a sheet in such a solvent or showering a sheet with such a solvent.

Page 28, lines 6-18, please amend the following paragraph as follows:

The anode/porous film/cathode laminate was charged into a 2016-size coin type battery can serving both as cathode and anode, and the electrolytic solution having the trifunctional isocyanate dissolved therein was poured into the coin type battery can, and the can was then sealed ~~to provide a work half done~~. Thereafter, the ~~work half done~~ can was placed in a thermostatic chamber at a temperature of 50°C for 7 days to crosslink an unreacted reactive polymer in the partially crosslinked adhesive carried on the porous film of the anode/porous film/cathode laminate with the trifunctional isocyanate, and bond the cathode and anode to the porous film, namely, the separator, thereby obtaining a coin type lithium Ion secondary battery having an anode/porous film (separator)/cathode adherend.

Page 29, lines 6-12, please amend the following paragraph as follows:

The cathode/porous film/anode adherend thus obtained was held between a pair of glass sheets and placed in a drying chamber at a temperature of 200°C for 1 hour. The glass sheets were removed from the cathode/porous film/anode and the separator (porous film) was separated from the adherend and [[read]] the separator was read into a scanner. An area heat shrinkage factor measured 10% by comparing with the area of the initially used porous film.